

# ARMY News and notes of the Service in Hawaii and Elsewhere NAVY

## HAWAII TO SEE NUMEROUS ARMY CHANGES DURING COMING YEAR

### Many Promotions Sure to Come With New Military Increments Forming

Changes in the present organization of the army which may be expected between now and the end of this year, which will affect Hawaii along with other military localities of the government are to be glimpsed in a summary of action which will be forthcoming when the new increments begin to form.

One of these changes already sensed in Hawaii as a mere "drop in the bucket" so to speak is in the assignment of a number of reserve officers during the last week to Schofield Barracks. Undoubtedly these men will take the places left by other officers to be called to the mainland.

Another change noted through the increments already forming is the absolute lack of second lieutenants in Hawaii. It is said that there is not a second lieutenant of the army in these islands, all having gone to higher grades through vacancies created. First in September.

On September 1 of this year the first 500,000 men for the new army will be formed into 16 divisions or roughly 144 regiments, of infantry and 48 regiments of field artillery—a total of 192 regiments.

Supposing that at least three or four officers from the old army will be taken as a nucleus for the new, this will mean from 500 to 500 such officers for these regiments alone.

The same thing will happen on December 1 of this year when the next half million men are ordered out. Six-

teen divisions will require 16 temporary major generals, 48 brigadier generals for infantry brigades and 16 temporary brigadiers for the 16 field artillery brigades. The same number will be necessary for the December increment.

Many New Brigadiers

Thus a total of 128 field officers are due to become temporary brigadier generals.

Last July through the 1600 vacancies from the first increment made by the defense set the positions of second lieutenants practically disappeared. Now four more increments are forthcoming at once by order of the president, making approximately 7,000 new vacancies.

All men that have been first lieutenants during the past year now become captains. In the infantry branches alone there are 150 vacancies for captains. Cadets who graduate in February from West Point are now captains. It is said.

Some Go To Guard

In addition to this there may be another group of officers, 100 or 200 of them, detailed as colonels in national guard regiments. If the foregoing small proportionate outline is followed throughout the organization of the new army it is estimated that there will be not more than half a dozen officers left here next year as on June 1 of this year.

Remaining officers to bring the total in each regiment up to 52 must come from various sources such as promotions of non-commissioned officers, training camp graduates, national guard officers and graduates of military schools.

## ORDERS OF INTEREST

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—Officers medical reserve corps assigned to active duty: To San Francisco for assignment Western Department—Capt. Thos. A. Flood, Everett C. Jones, Walter C. Bell, Jesse P. Truax, Ernest C. Dalton; 1st Lieut. Richard C. Hill, Calvin S. Winter and Geo. E. Darrow. To Governor Island, N. Y., for assignment with troops at Syracuse, N. Y.—1st Lieut. Earl H. Eaton, Philip H. Finkelstein, Louis E. Breslau, Byron H. Hermann, Dave Lothringer. To Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment Central Department—Capt. Ephraim K. Findlay, Carey Culbertson; 1st Lieut. Chas. H. Lovewell and Horatio Z. Silver. To New York to examine applicants for officers' reserve corps—Maj. Graeme M. Hammond, Capt. Burton J. Lee, Jas. H. Lawson and 1st Lieut. Herbert Wilcox.

Maj. Hiram Bingham, aviation section, to active duty at office Chief Signal Officer.

Lieut.-Col. Joseph Y. Porter, retired, is placed on active duty and will telegraph commanding general, Southeastern Department, for assignment.

Leave for 15 days, about July 9, granted Capt. Alexander W. Chilton. First Lieut. William N. Atkinson from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for duty at officers' training camp.

Maj. Geo. E. Mitchell, 6th Cavalry, detailed to fill vacancy in signal corps.

A board to consist of Capt. William P. Point, quartermaster corps; Capt. W. N. Hughes, Jr., and Capt. Campbell B. Hodges, general staff, is to meet at Washington Barracks, D. C., to try out and report upon suitability of rolling kitchens for United States Army service.

First Lieut. Roy M. Jones, signal corps, from Southern Department to this city for duty.

Officers' veterinary corps assigned to duty: Maj. William G. Turner, Colonial Canal zone; Capt. Eugene J. Cramer to be quartermaster, Seattle, Wash.; 1st Lieut. John A. McKinnon to department quartermaster, Philippine Department, Manila, P. I.; Geo. A. Little to depot quartermaster, Chicago; Oliver A. Barber to Fort Keigh remount depot, Montana; Sherman Temple to El Paso, Texas; Lloyd E. Case to Honolulu, Hawaii; John N. Hornbaker to Fort Royal remount depot, Virginia; Samuel S. Saul to Seattle, Wash., for duty on the United States transport Dix; Alexander G. Fraser to depot quartermaster, El Paso, Texas; George W. Brower, to Manila, P. I.; Joseph W. Barby to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Lieut.-Col. George D. Moore, inspector-general, to Northeastern Department, as assistant inspector.

Maj. Benjamin T. Simonds, inspector-general, to Southern Department, as assistant to department inspector.

The resignation of 2d Lieut. George Reges, Jr., 2d Infantry, has been accepted.

Officers' aviation section announced as on duty that requires them to participate regularly and frequently in flight flights: 1st Lieut. Walter V. Barney, from April 23; William C. Schaeffer, from April 23; John G. Colgan, May 18.

Capt. Eugene Santschitz to Fort Douglas, Utah, for duty with 43d Inf.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11.—Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen L. H. Slocum, relieved from Charleston, S. C., to Southeastern Department as assistant to department inspector.

Captain Allen I. Briggs, 3rd Infantry, from this city to join his regiment.

Major Edwin D. Bricker, ordnance department, from Frankford Arsenal, Pa., to this city for duty office chief of ordnance.

Captain Robert H. Willis, Jr., junior military aviator, from the Southern Department to this city for duty in the office of the chief signal officer.

Captain John R. McKnight, medical corps, relieved from the Central Department, is assigned to duty at Chicago, Ill., to examine applicants for medical reserve.

Major William D. Connor, corps engineers, to this city for assignment.

Captain Donald H. Connolly, corps engineers, assigned to First Battalion Mounted Engineers, effective upon his arrival in the United States.

Captain Philip B. Fleming, corps engineers, is assigned to the 5th Regiment.

Captain Howard S. Bennion, corps engineers, assigned to 2d Regiment.

Captain John C. Gowaish, corps engineers, relieved from Engineer School, is assigned to 1st Regiment.

PROMOTION

Coast artillery: From First Lieutenants to Captains—Furman E. McGannon and Louis B. Bender; from Second to First Lieutenants: Frederick W. Smith, Robert S. Baer, Charles J. Harver, William M. Cravens, John B. Martin, Oliver C. Stevens, Edwin C. Mead, William T. Roberts, Carl J. Smith, Tensard Mac. A. Barr, James D. MacMillen, Charles W. Bandy, Charles D. Y. Ostrom, Donald M. Cole, James C. Hudson, Lenox R. Lohr, Francis A. Hauser, Edward E. MacMorland, Henry B. Helmer, Jr., Arvid M. Pendleton, Leale V. Jefferts, Stuart A. Hamilton, Howard P. Gill, Gerald R. Butts, Joseph W. Barker, Shuey E. Wolfe, Frank J. Atwood, Carl O. Terry, Fred G. French, Edward A. Murphy, Jap. C. Hardigs, Dale D. Hyman, George D. Davidson, Robert E. Turley, Jr., Richard B. Webb, Moss Goodman, Kenneth S. Pardi, Jules E. Piccard, Robert E. Phillips, William S. Stewart, Edgar Nash, Jr., Vincent B. Dixon, Wilmer S. Phillips, Edgar H. Underwood, Howard E. Thomas, Paul H. French, Horace L. Whitaker, Gordon de L. Carrington, James Q. Rood, James L. Hatcher, Ira B. Hill, Berthold Vogel, Odes T. Pogue, William Chason, Evan C. Seaman, Clarence E. Cotter, Gordon B. Welch.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The following orders were issued today: Officers detailed as members of general staff corps: Major Merceh B. Stewart, Major Edgar T. Collins, infantry; Captains Rogers S. Fitch,

## HELPS NON-COMS TO COMMISSIONS

Col. William Weigel

Col. William Weigel, popular officer of the 2nd Infantry, who is among the list of those recently promoted from lieutenant-colonel to colonel. His promotion has been fairly rapid as he came here as a major of the 2nd Infantry a little more than a year ago. For the last three months at Fort Shafter, Col. Weigel has been instructor of the class of non-commissioned officers which will take examinations for commissions. This class will finish its work on July 2.

Ewing K. Booth, cavalry; William Bryden, field, and Captain Frank T. Hines, coast artillery corps. Majors Stewart and Collins will remain at Plattsburg, N. Y.; Major Fitch and Captain Bryden will report to Central Department, Captain Hines to this city and Major Booth to the Eastern Department.

Captain Frank A. Donald, ordnance department, detailed as a member of the general staff corps, will report to chief of staff.

Major Philip W. Huntington, medical corps, is detailed as examiner and witness before Army Retiring Board at Washington, vice Major Roger Brooke.

Captain Fred A. Rogers will report to chief of ordnance for assignment. Lieutenant Colonel William C. Borden to Walter Reed General Hospital for duty.

Major James B. Ashshire to active duty in Council of National Defense; Major Frank B. Jewel to this city for temporary duty.

Colonel Solomon W. Raesaler, to active duty, New London, Conn.

Captain Byron Q. Jones, junior aviator, to Army and Navy Aircraft Board, Washington, for temporary duty.

Captain Wilbur M. Phelps, to Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Colonel Frederick Perkins, infantry, is detailed a member retiring board, San Francisco, Cal., vice Brigadier General William L. Sibert, relieved.

Major William L. Little, medical corps, is assigned as medical superintendent of Army transport service, Newport News, Va.

Major Russell C. Langdon, 22d Infantry, is transferred to 16th Infantry, Eastern Department.

Major Harold B. Fiske, infantry, is detailed to fill vacancy in adjutant general's department.

Resignations—First Lieutenant E. L. Robertson, accepted.

Captain Robert H. Sillman, 50th, and First Lieutenant Russell P. Hartie, 20th Infantry, relieved from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., to join their regiments.

Captain John C. Waterman, ordered before retiring board, Washington, D. C., for examination.

Major Arthur Kerwin, 35th Infantry, ordered before retiring board, San Francisco, for examination.

Captain Harold W. Huntley, field artillery, and First Lieutenant Lewis K. Underhill, infantry, assigned to temporary duty as instructors to Citizens' Training camp, Eastern department.

Chaplain Halsey C. Gavitt, 1st Cavalry, to his home about July 1 to await retirement.

Lieutenant Robert T. Howse, general staff, from Southern Department to Boston, Mass., as chief of staff, Northeastern department.

Major Chas. DeF. Chandler, Signal Corps, will visit Hudson, N. Y., in connection with aeronautics.

Captain Ira L. Reeves, to this city as assistant in office Chief of Military Bureau.

Captain Edmund L. Daley, Engineers, from Southern Department to Vauxhall Barracks, Wash., as instructor general instruction camp.

Captain Lewis H. Watkins to Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for like duty.

Captain Clark D. Dudley, on active military duty, will report Western Department, as assistant to Department Quartermaster.

Captain Dewitt C. Jones, corps engineers, from Southern Department, to this city as instructor at engineer camp, Washington Barracks.

Captain Ben F. Ristine, from Fort Blumenthal, N. D., to Fargo, N. D., as inspector-general National Guard; Captain Edw. E. Farnsworth, quar-

## NUMBER 6 SPELLS DOOM OF KAISER

### Railroad Man Figures it Out That Fate Will See Germany Helpless, February, 1918

The St. Paul Pioneer Press says: Did you know that the Kaiser's number is "6"?

Some fiend for facts in the employ of the Great Northern Railroad has just discovered it and yesterday mailed copies of the discovery were posted around. Here it is:

The Kaiser is the man who started the war; Serbia is the country where the war started.

There are six letters in each of these words, and if written together and divided in halves these halves also will spell "Kaiser" and "Serbia."

The greatest man in France is Joffre, commander at the Marne. Apply the same rule as above and we have:

JOFFRE  
FREINCH  
Germany claims to be the most cultivated nation in the world, and this super-culture is termed "kultur." Turkey has the least "kultur." Apply the rule:

KUL-TUR  
TURKEY  
And now for the Kaiser's number. If the word Kaiser is written with each letter followed by the number of its place in the alphabet and after these is placed the significant number "6" we have:

K—116  
A—10  
I—96  
S—196  
E—66  
R—186  
666—the Kaiser's number.

Six times six equals 36 plus 6 equals 42 months.

Also, note that when the Kaiser started the war he was 55 years and 6 months old—66½ months, which again fixes the Kaiser's number. Having established this fact you will be interested in reading from the thirteenth chapter of Revelations the 4th, 5th and 18th verses:

4—"And they worshipped the dragon which gave power unto the beast; and they worshipped the beast, saying: 'Who is like unto the beast? Who is able to make war with him?'"

5—"And there was given unto him a mouth speaking great things and blasphemies, and power was given unto him to continue forty and two months."

18—"Here is wisdom. Let him that hath understanding count the number of the beast; for it is the number of a man and his number is six hundred three score and six. (666) War started in August, 1914, plus 42 months, brings you up to February, 1918.

## MORE AMERICANS JOIN LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE

Ten young Americans sailed from an American port recently to join the Lafayette Escadrille of fliers in the French army. They will enter the French flying schools on their arrival on the other side, and after several months of training to supplement the preliminary instruction they acquired here those who qualify will be detailed to the now famous American corps. Until almost the last moment the young men were anxious and worried lest their eager efforts to get into the air against Germany might be rendered futile by the operation of the selective draft act. Passports were finally issued to them, however, and they boarded the steamship happy that this danger had been passed.

They were George B. Macke, who came from Manila; Edwin B. Schreiber of Anacostia, Mont.; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of New York; Walter Quirk of Boston, Wallace C. Winter, Jr., of New York, David Porter Guest of Washington, Charles C. Bassett, of Washington, James A. McMillen of Orange, N. J., William B. Rodgers of Pittsburgh, and Richard Dana Skinner of Manchester, Mass.

master corps, to Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., for assignment as quartermaster of Coast Defense, Long Island Sound, relieving Captain Henry C. Bonny Castle.

Officers to join regiments: First Lieutenants Lewis H. Brereton, 2nd Field Artillery; James A. Lester, 15th; John C. Maul, 4th; Bernard E. Peyton, 20th; Major Frank E. Hopkin, Captain James H. Bryson, 16th Field Artillery; Captain Carroll W. Neal, 6th, and Leo P. Quinn, 16th Field Artillery.

Officers of the Field Artillery, detached list, relieved from present duties and to report to the regiment indicated for duty: Captain William E. Dunn, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 7th Field Artillery; William H. Burt, Camp Winston, Tex., 21st; John W. Downer, John G. Randall Douglas, Arizona, 6th; First Lieutenants James A. Gillespie, Syracuse, N. Y., 15th; Walter P. Winton, Fort Sill, Okla., 14th; Richard C. Scott, El Paso, Tex., 18th.

Captain Charles P. Hollingsworth is assigned to 6th Field Artillery.

First Lieutenant Herbert R. Corbin, coast artillery corps, will report to Brigadier General Clarence. Port Townsend, as aid de camp on the Philippine islands, sailing from San Francisco about July 5.

Captain Ralph B. Liver is assigned to 9th Infantry.

First Lieutenant Daniel M. Cheaton, Jr., is assigned to 38th Infantry.

Captain Walter Krueger, infantry, to this city as an assistant in the office of chief of militia bureau.

About 55,000 men of the total of 184,000 to be added to the United States regular army have already been recruited.

## MILITARY TRAINING FOR BOYS IS NEW BOOK BY ARMY MAJORS

"Military Training for boys" is the title of a book recently received by the Star-Bulletin through the courtesy of Maj. James A. Moss, U. S. A., lieut. and Maj. M. B. Stewart are the authors of the book.

To every American boy who loves his country, his home, his mother, his sister, and who wants to learn how to train himself to defend them it is called upon to do so—this is the dedication, and in it is found the keynote of the work.

The authors state the purpose of the book as fourfold: To give to American boys some idea of the part that military preparedness means in the life of a nation; to teach them the elements of military training; to show that the drills and maneuvers of military training, while necessary, are only one side of discipline and loyalty which go toward splendid manhood; and to impress upon boys the fact that a country must depend upon its citizens as well as soldiers to protect it.

No normal boy can help but enjoy the book, and no boy but will be better off for reading it. Illustrations are used profusely to explain the various military maneuvers. Characteristic chapters are as follows:

The Flag of Our Country, Practical Patriotism, Personal Preparedness, National Preparedness, Schools of Soldiers, Squad and Company, Physical Drill, Rifle Drill and How to Shoot, Military Courtesy, and Deportment, Care of Health, First Aid to the Injured, Camping, Taking Care of One's Self in the Field, Scouting and Patrolling, Camp Cooking, Signaling.

At this time when the war spirit is in the air, the level headed patriotism expressed in the book make it especially valuable for boys. In it boys will also find a source of practical summer fun for the vacation period that may help them in after life.

Locally the book is on sale at Patterson's or may be secured by writing to the George Santa Publishing Company, Menasha, Wisconsin. Price, 50 cents.

## U. S. DESTROYERS PROVE WORTH AS PATROLS IN WAR ON U-BOATS

THE BRITISH PORT BASE OF THE AMERICAN FLOTILLA, via London, June 6.—The American destroyers have completed their first month of active service in the great war. They have been favored with excellent weather, which is a big factor in anti-submarine warfare. Most of the time they have had sunny skies and smooth seas, with just enough squall and storm to put their seamanship to test. The favorable weather conditions made their task of learning the technique of anti-submarine warfare much simpler and easier.

The American boats are assigned to work hand-in-hand with the British squadrons, being virtually assimilated into the British naval machinery here. A destroyer is usually out from four to five days and then returns to port for two or three days while coaling and loading supplies. Thus every American sailor gets at least half a day shore leave practically every week.

The Americans take their turn with the British boats in all routine work of patrol and convoy. The work, although largely routine, is interesting, and the Americans have never yet found time hanging heavy on their hands.

The lookout must be constant and eyes must be trained to an unbelievable degree of keenness. The young Americans take zealously to this business of finding the periscope needle in the haystack, and daily reports of submarines sighted, of observations made, of wireless warnings sent broadcast show that the American boats are already making an average of results almost as satisfactory as the long-experienced British boats, with which they are operating.

There has been no actual battle as yet between an American destroyer and the enemy, although several reports show that U boats have been sighted and have been compelled to beat a hasty retreat to the depths of the sea.

An assignment to convoy a liner "from home," that is from an American port, is regarded as an especially choice morsel. A transatlantic line, which sights the American flag approaching to escort her to land never fails to respond with a great waving of flags and handkerchiefs from her decks, and there is a fine exchange of wig-wagging signals in lieu of handshakes. Several American liners can already testify to the vigilant work of the American destroyers as convoys. Occasionally a fortunate liner finds herself being escorted to port by American and British destroyer side by side, circling about her like twin sisters, a visible sign of the new alliance.

The American boats were ready for duty the minute they arrived. This was something of a pleasant surprise for the British naval men it had been expected that some time would be necessary for certain installations and fittings, but the Americans had everything in readiness and were at once assigned to work.

Shore leave is generous on the American ships and the American sailor is constantly in evidence in this village, in the countryside roundabout and in a nearby city, where more metropolitan pleasures are available than restricted limits of this little place.

The people of the towns have taken the American sailor and his strangely spendthrift ways right into their hearts. The American sailor seems always to have money, which is not so strange when it is considered that his rate of pay is considerably higher than that of the British tar.

The American gets a dollar every time we get a shilling," is a common expression among the admiring British seamen. One of the American sailor's favorite ways of showing his confidence is his habit of always traveling first-class on railroads which take him from the village up to the city, a trip of a few miles. The extra cost is only a few pence, but the unheard-of idea of a common sailor traveling first-class strikes the populace as a startling and audacious maneuver worthy the best traditions of American extravagance.

Local tradesmen, who expected to find the visitor an easy mark, soon learn their mistake, however, for he is seldom fooled twice and quickly learns to demand value for his money. Tea time in the village now has an American flavor. In all the little inn and shops, and farther afield, even

well into the wonderfully green countryside and along the cliffs, which remind the seamen of the palisades along the Hudson anchorage, one may any afternoon find groups of British and American sailors drinking their tea and swapping yarns in true seamanly fashion. The American quickly acclimates himself to the afternoon tea habit and finds it an amiable and satisfactory substitute for other things, with plenty of opportunity for confidential chats with his new allies on a thousand and one subjects which his active mind has been turning over since his arrival here.

There are many places where one may almost always find groups of the uniformed Americans. One is the local cemetery in a green wood atop the cliffs, where are buried many victims of the German submarines, whose graves are kept green by the visitors.

MARINES WHO GO TO FRANCE HAVE VETERAN LEADER

Col. Charles Augustus Doyen, commander of the first 2600 marines assigned for duty in France, is one of the best known veterans of the corps and of the general military forces.

Col. Doyen is a veteran of the Philippine campaign and of the West Indies, as well as other parts of the world. Until his designation as a commander of the Marine regiment which is to follow Pershing over the seas, Col. Doyen was in command of the Washington, D. C., marine barracks.

The colonel is a native of New Hampshire, and was graduated from the United States Naval Academy in 1887. He is a close friend of Admiral Sims, commander of the American naval forces in European waters.

In the old days Sims and Doyen were shipmates on the Corvette Swatara. Sims was at that time an ensign and Doyen was a second lieutenant of marines.

Col. Doyen is considered an expert disciplinarian, and is also noted for his work with machine guns. He has been largely responsible, it is said, in building up the machine gun units of the Marine Corps to their present high standard.

The 2700 officers and men who will go to France with Col. Doyen will be organized into companies of 250 men. The command will be one almost entirely composed of veterans, and it is understood that among the force will be at least one company each of grenade throwers and another which will operate the trench mortars. A great many of the men who will be under Col. Doyen are veterans of the Dominican, Haitian, and Vera Cruz operations, and in this connection it may be recalled that during the two years the marines have been maintaining order in Haiti and Santo Domingo they have received almost daily training in trench warfare as it is fought today in Europe.

The names of the officers who will be on Col. Doyen's staff and those of his battalion commanders are withheld by the Navy Department, and it was said that they probably will not be made public until the regiment has arrived at the front in France.

Corps Dates Back to 1775

The Marine Corps, which now for the first time goes to battle on European soil, was organized in June, 1775. The first battle ever fought by the United States Navy was fought by the corps when, in February, 1777, a battalion of 300 "soldiers of the sea," under command of Maj. Samuel Nichols was landed from the fleet in the Bahamas and proceeded to assault and capture the British forts on the island of New Providence. They fought under John Paul Jones in the battle between the Ranger and the Drake, in which Lieut. Wallingford, their commander, was killed at the head of his men, and again in the great battle between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis the marines lost in killed and wounded 39 men out of 145 who were on the Bon Homme Richard with Admiral Jones.

## How You Can Help Win the War

(What can I do to help win the war?) Beginning today the Star-Bulletin will publish weekly a series of interesting answers to this patriotic question prepared by the Columbia University division of intelligence. That the articles are to the point and much worth while at this time when America needs every man, woman and child behind the big army which will represent her against Germany is declared by local military officers who have read the series through in advance at the request of this paper. Next week's issue will discuss the navy.)

### THE ARMY

Half a million men are needed at once for the United States Army.

This is the most obvious branch of the service in which you can help to win the war. Once you decide that the army is the place where you will be of most use to the nation, there are requirements to be met and various branches to choose from.

Several courses are open. For training and intelligent men, the greatest need is in the officers' reserve corps. It is from this body that the men to command any large force will be taken. There are twelve divisions: Officers of the line—infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery; officers of the staff—medical officers' reserve, judge advocates general's officers' reserve, quartermaster general's reserve, engineering, ordnance, and signal officers' reserve.

Men are more in demand for officers

of the line. For all of these departments, mental, physical and moral examinations are held. Age restrictions run from twenty-one to thirty-two years for second lieutenant, and from twenty-one to forty-five years for major.

Courses in training are necessary to a commission in the officers' reserve. Additional camps are to be established in different parts of the country, which will train several groups of applicants every summer.

The examinations are elementary and professional. The first covers arithmetic, grammar, history, etc. The second differs according to the position sought. Text books can be obtained from the superintendent of documents at Washington.

The second branch of service, after the officers' reserve, is the national guard—which, with the regular army, will see service first. Information will be supplied at any armory. There is opportunity for promotion as a rule.

Experienced soldiers are especially needed for non-commissioned officers.

The third chance for service is the regular enlisted army. Enlistments are for the duration of the war. Applicants must be between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five. Physical tests must be passed and applicants must be unmarried, not below average intelligence and of good moral character. The enlisted man is the real strength of the army, and all those who have no special qualifications for the officers' reserve might serve best by becoming privates.

### BILLY SUNDAY RAKES WILHELM OVER COALS

Noticing some acowls in his New York audience while he was raking the Kaiser over the coals, "Billy" Sunday interrupted himself to yell:

"If any of you don't like my pro-American talk you can clear out of this tabernacle right off the reel. That's what I think of you."

Then he went on to say:

"If you aren't going to subscribe to that Liberty Loan, just don't come back to this tabernacle, that's all." Billy said he might open a bond booth in front of his pulpit and have Judge Gary, George W. Perkins and Frank A. Vanderbilt there to take each trail-bitter's subscription.

nations account for the greater number of those who are retired. These are the men who have discovered for themselves that for one reason or other they are not fitted for the life of a soldier. The regular army officers in charge of the camp, however, are generous with their praise for the manner in which the men adapted themselves to the life. They have stepped out of civilian life and have taken to both talking and thinking in military terms. Every man has had an opportunity to command at least a company or a platoon of men and familiarize himself with the giving of orders. The routine of camp life is getting to be a matter of course. It is no longer necessary to keep in mind the matter of bringing the heels together, it comes naturally.

The health of the command is excellent and is best evidenced by the snap and vim with which even the minor routine work is carried out. The men are in the best of spirits as shown by their readiness for a romp or good natured "horse-play" among each other. Under all this, however, is discernible a serious note which indicates that they appreciate they are preparing for a grim business and that sooner or later the welfare and the lives of the men put under their direct charge will depend on the use they make of their time during the three comparatively brief months of instruction. It is the combination of the animal spirit and realization of their responsibility which so much pleases the army officers who have them in charge, adds to the ready adaptability of the men to their new conditions and circumstances.

## WEEDING OUT OF MEN AT TRAINING CAMP HAS BEGUN

(By Associated Press)

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 12.—These are days of uncertainty at the Presidio military reservation where approximately 5,000 men are taking a three month course of intensive training to fit them for commissions in the army. Officers in charge of the instruction have been keeping an eye not so to the fitness of the different men for the various branches of the service and while all of the students have designated the particular work to which he prefers to be assigned, it does not follow that his wishes will be complied with.

A great many more men applied for assignment to the cavalry than can possibly be accommodated which means that they will go either into the infantry or the field or coast artillery. The fifteenth company of Engineers already has been organized and they will do their specialization work for the next two months at the Vancouver barracks. They entrain here on Saturday